EUROP

The English Press on the Angle-American Difficulties.

THE RUSSO-PRUSSIAN ALLIANCE

Mr. Odo Russoll, the English Government and the Treaty of 1856.

The North German Lleyds steamer Thuringia, Capmin Phlers from Hamburg March 8, via Plymouth the 11th, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings two days later news from England and the Continent than that received by the City of London.

Hostility to the Germans is said to be increasing in Paris, and the anti-German League comprises all classes among its members.

The Eastern Rallway Company has resumed the

working of the railway from Luxembourg to Metz, by way of Thionville.

A letter from Ostend of the 4th inst. says that many French families who had taken return in Ostend are preparing to leave the town to return to

The Opinione Nationale says that the particulars already gone into by the commission on finance lead to the conclusion that the cost of the war to France will be found to have exceeded four milherds of

It is stated that on the morning of the 5th Instant more than five thousand letters from Paris were delivered in Brussels, being the accumulation of correspondence for some time. The post nenceforta will be regular.

lengue, and has called upon all patriots to refuse any employment to Prosstans, and not to have any calings with them on any account whatever. Such measures will permit of the employment of Alsatians in the posts jormerly occupied by the Germans.

The Weser Gazette says that the part of the national debt belonging to Alsace and Lorraine, and the compensation to the rallway companies and sun-Gry other deductions will amount to about one miliard. France will, therefore, have to pay only four nulliards to Germany.
The Journal des Débats says that riots of a serious

character have taken place at Le Crouzot, the factories of M. Schneider. Soldiers of the army of the ges were sent to the spot, and succeeded in queltipy the riots. The ringleaders were arrested, and measures have been taken to provent a repetition of

The inhabitants of the new Confinental Poland lose no opportunity for manifesting their attachment to their Patherland. The females, especially in Aleace, wear ribbons and cockad s in the French national

London Standard says it has done more to throw discredit on the diplomacy of lingland and lower ner induence than anything that occurred during the disastrons year of 1870. The Hamburger Nachrichten admits the existence

of a treaty or understanding between Russia and Prussia. It says that great influences were brought to bear upon both Austria and Italy, with the view of inducing them to aid France, but that the attitude of Russia restrained thom.

The London Morning Post has learned that there is

abundant evidence of a disposition on the part of the American members of the Joint Commission to treat on fair terms, and that the prospects of the Commis-sion are very promising. The fisheries' question is to be first discussed, and after it the Alabama diffi-

whether, there we not have such solitical decations, there be not he real people of the United States who estimate the noise and turnout at its just value. With them we would not only live at peace, but we desire their insudship, it it may be honorably won and retained. The only question which we can conceive as likely to affect their raineds is using eat one—the farure of Camera. If by vhoence and missince and as the result of war the Americans could succeed in obtaining possession of those provinces hely would simply have imaged the fact of the contest states. With a pet unreconcised South, with a growing West, and with a aim further West divided from them by the Rocky Mountains, why in mere wenturned the suntil the sock to take noon themselves a great Northers of ficulty. Our feeling to the Canadana is simply one of warm affection and soodwid. So long as may with to maintain the connection with Great firluin we should stand by them to our last guines and the hard drop of our bood. Should it, however, so at any fine their delicerate reacturing to sever the bond which connects them with one pother country we should but them a sintere, though a retaining to got of our blood. Should it, however, so at any fine their delicerate reacturing to sever the bond which connects them with one bother country we should but them a sintere, though a retaining the eight of the colonists there is no doubt whetever, and so long as it leaves any fittempt of the States to incorporate the provinces by force of arms would leaf little shout of insanity. Thus we look the true "difficulty" between the United States and Great Britain body in the face, and do not fear to ask them. "Is the three set come?" What we look the true "difficulty" between the United States and Great Britain body in the face, and do not fear to ask them. "Is the three set come?" What we look the true "difficulty" between the United States and Great Britain body in the face, and do not fear to deer in return for justice and fair play—for peace, friendship and goo

The London Dally News expresses the following views—It will be a calamity to both nations if extrame views are forced by American opinion on the American Commissioners. The wide scope of the Commission is hardly appreciated by the public of the United States. They approach the subject with an assumption which we are not prepared to grant. In assuming that the Commission is only to assers the amount of damages this country will have to ray they beg the whole question in dispute. The Commission has to begin at the beginning, and to ascerting the anterior of our liability before it reaxons its extent. It is not American opinion or American feeling that the Commission has to satisfy, but it has, if possible, to find out the justice of the case, the international law of the case and the true facts of the case. Having found out these points, it will then suggest some means of satisfying them, with an especial view at that point to American opinion and feeling, so that the settlement, if any settlement is arrived at, shall be satisfactory to both sides. It is just this requirement of a settlement is arrived at, shall be satisfactory to both sides. It is just this requirement of a settlement is arrived at, shall be satisfactory to both sides. It is just this requirement of a settlement is arrived to their demands. Their feelings and interests seem to be the sole measure by which the settlement is not be lingual. Yet when the other complaint against us is that we showed want of sympathy with the republic in its hour of utmost need, it is singular that it should be urged with such an entire want of sympathy for us. We will, however, still hope that more moderate counceis will prevail. We have often noted that American statesmanthip must be judged. Yet when the site statesmanthip must be judged. The surface of the sate with produce. The American people are as auxious as we are to get rid of all subjects of dispute between the two nations. They are at present a little misconceiving the terms of the produce of the produce o The London Daffy News expresses the following get rid of all subjects of dispute between the two nations. They are at present a little misconceiving the terms on which such a settlement is possible. Bome further redection will enable them to see that their very fealousy of national honor is an inherit-ance from us. ance from us, that any settlement to hast must be talls actory to both sides, and that to be satisfactory oth sides it must rest on mutual concession, con deration and compromise.

The Manchester Guardian comments in this sein:—We publish in another column a letter from an American correspondent, in which will be lound vein:—We publish in another column a letter from an american correspondent, in which will be found statements of a kind boding very ill to the pros-pects of the Joint Commission now deliberating at Washington. The substantial accuracy of these

statements is confirmed by the letter which the Times published yesterday from its Paniadelphia correspondent. The Senate, it seems, contains a large proportion of members who, for personal as well as for political reasons, are objosed to President Grant and to his administration. They would sorely gradge him the credit which would undoubtedly become his were the outstanding differences with the just a state of the credit which would undoubtedly become his were the outstanding differences with the just a state of the contained and cannot callaing unconditional indeamilies and cession of territory, which, if finally affilmed—and it seems not impossible that, in spite of the President's remonstrances, they may be affirmed—must necessarily bring the pending necotiations to an abrupt close. The outrageous revolution introduced by Senator Howard, of Michigan, was, indeed, as we are informed by the Times' correspondent, "after an ineffectual attempt made to pass it, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations." But our own correspondent gives a different account of the matter. He says:—"the resonation was laid over in order to prepare one expressing more sweeping sentiments in accordance with popular opinions." Meanwhile the Canadian Parliament at Ottowa is complaining—and it seems to us not altogether without reason—that the claims of citizens of the Dominion for losses incurred by the Fenian raids are not to be brought waining the seems to us not altogether without reason—that the claims of citizens of the Dominion as to the firmness and good faith of the mother country. The conditions of the present and to the firm and the secone of the commission. There is evidently some distrust in the Dominion as to the firmness and good faith of the mother country. The conditions of the present and sold propose the cession to America of a single square mile of Canadian soil against the will of its linhabitants would be straightway hooded by the propose the cession to America of any such deeign having been entertained by Eng

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Treaty of March, 1856-Mr. Cde Russell's Explanations-England's Position. The following despatch from Mr. Odo Russell respecting the Treaty of March 50, 1856, was laid on the table of the House of Commons:—

the table of the House of Commons:—

MR. ODO RUSSELL TO EAST, GRANVILLE—(RECEIVED MARCH) 2.

MY LORD—I see by the Parlianeautary reports in the Three of the 17th and 28th inc. that a question has artisen in regard to the argument used by me and published in the correspondence respecting the Treaty of 1850, page 48, No. 79, of the 22d of November inst, to the effect that are "question raised by Prince Cortchatoff was of a nature in its presentatate to compain, with or without alites, to so to war with Russia."

As it may be convenient that I should place on record for future reference the reasings which induced me to use that argument, the responsibility of which must rest on mo and on me alone, I have the abour to state:—

Proc. That we are bound by the Tripartite Treaty of the 18th.

aryument, the responsibility of which must rest on me and on me alone, I have the hodor to state:

First That we are bound by the Tripartite Treaty of the 18th of April, 1968, to consider any infraction of the treaty of the 28th of March, 1868, to consider any infraction of the treaty of the 38th of March, 1868, as a consider any infraction of the treaty of the 38th of March, 1868, as a consider in the same of the treaty and of colorer 20 (November I), assuming the right to rehounce the subutations of that treaty which directly toucked her interests, appeared to rate to involve the analogism of a right to renounce the whole of the treaty.

There—That nor Majossiy's government had declared on the 16th of November last that if was impossible on their part in the same anaether to the course amended by Prince Gorichastoff.

Fourth—That this remunciation is the Bourth—That the grammofician is the same of the course of the same of the

give any sanction to the course announced by Prince Cortchaloff.

For the That this renunciation by Russia, which her Majesty's government could not sanction, of a portion of the treaty of March 30, 1805, opened g discussion which in that unsettle the cordial understanding between the two governments, because it was of a nature is in present friste-that is, in the state it was on the 23d of November 181—10 compile to go to war in virtue of the Triperite Treaty of the lith of April, 1855, by which we had bound curselven to consider any intraction of the treaty of the 30th of March Russia was the renouncing as a case below.

Fight—That France being then otherwise engaged and America unprepared we might be compelled to go to war with Russia, even without our alles, having bound curselves on the 18th of April, 1858, to guarantee jointly and screenily the attractions recorded in the Treaty of the 58th of March 1858, threatened by the assumed right of renunciation by Russia, which her Majesty's government declined to sanction.

Size—That not having been instructed to state that the guestion I had been sent to submit to the Prussian government was not, in the opinion of her Majesty's povernment of a nature to compel us give to go to war, notwithstanning our treaty engagements, I used the arguments which I believed in my conscience to be true.

ODO RUSSELL.

THE RUSSO-PRUSSIAN ALLI-ANCE.

The Eastern Budget publishes the following letter from its Vienna correspondent, dated March 4,

to be first diseased, and after it the Alabama difficulty.

Among the members of the National Assembly who voted for the ratification of the terms of peace were the following officers, naval and military—december 1 statemers, description of the terms of peace were the following officers, naval and military—december 1 statemers, description of the terms of peace were the following officers, naval and military—december 1 statemers, description of the terms of peace were the following officers, naval and military—december 1 statemers, description of the terms of peace were the following officers, naval and military—december 1 statemers, description of the terms of the control of the peace of the count is manufactured to the following officers of the latter for the following officers, description of the following officers of the following of the following officers of sian and German emperors cannot fail to produce a marked effect on home affairs, for the engerness which they show to advance the interest of their respective empires is a serious warning to the discoulanted that their very existence with be in danger if they do not speedly take some steps for protecting themselves. The news that Russia and Prussia are inseparable must, for instance, have a very sobering effect on the Czecha and the Hungarians. The former reckoned on the auti-German feeling among the Russian people, and hoped to find in their Slavoule brothers a sure support against the German element, while now they see that the policy of the court and that of the people differ in Russia even in a greater degree than elsewhere. Their only refuge is, under present circumstances, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, whose chorts must now tend more than ever to protect the small nationalities against their big and greedy neighbors. The Hangarians, too, have at length become convinced of the error of their calculations regarding Prussia by the now evident alliance of that Power with their oil enemy. The news came upon them like a thunderboil; they were so astomided that at first they refused to believe it, and telegraphed to Vienna to ask if it were true. What Austria now wants is a man who would know how to make the right use of the present state of affairs in order to restore the political equilibrium of the empire. But 0 do this a man must be assolutely in order to restore the political equilibrium of the empire. But to do this a man must be absolutely free from all describeire opinions, and have in view only the institutions of the state as a whole, and not those of this or that party or nationality.

The Socret Link Botween Russia and Prosein. The Leaden Morning Post confirms the news published by a vienna paper respecting the secret aliance concluded at the beginning of the war by Prussia and Russia. The Post, watch masture in formation from a source upon waich it can place topical confidence, says the treaty consists of three crucles, which respectively provided for the armed intervention of Russia in case France was successful and that her successes endangered the power of Russia in Polant; for Russia checking the military action of Austria, in case she made a move in favor of France, and for a declaration of w t by Russia against France in case any other European Power went to the assistance of the latter. In consequence of the political significance attached to the congratulations which lately passed between the Russian and Prussian emperors, the Prussian Minister at Vienna has, on the part of his imperial master, clisovowed such an interpretation, and, moreover, asserted that no "fresh" strangements have been concluded between the two court.

MISCELLASEOUS FORMIGN ITEMS.

Victorien Sardon is sojourning at Cannes, south of

The Italian papers are not in favor of M. Thiers, because he always opposed Italian unity. The present French government has determined that henceforward all the prefects shall be nominated by the Munisters in council.

M. Edouard Hervé, editor of the Peris Journal Official, will probably be appointed Secretary for the

Colonies.

Estention professors have been dismissed from Mulhouse by the Frussians because they refused to teach in German.

Entry-seven prefects of French departments have either been dismissed or sent-baced to various penal.

M. Dufaure, a member of the present French Min istry, has proposed that the title "excellency he neeforward suppressed. M. Joseph Vemeur, a rich American, died on board the steamer Brittany during the passage from Southampton to Havre. He was to embark at Havre for New York.

for New York.

In the Bueges Ayrean papers it is announced that Capitaln Francisco Dunan contemplates establishing a new line of steamers between the ports of Lima and Genoa, Italy, touching at Montevideo, Buenos Ayrea and Valparalso.

L'Electeur Libre says that President Grant is Count Bismarck's particular friend. The same journal also asserts that the President has a decided aversion to the Northern and Eastern States, which, however, return the compliment, and that he is in favor of the West, which gave kim the majority of votes. jority of votes.

The Jarden des Plantes has suffered severely during

The Jarden des Plantes has suffered severely during the bombardment. The whole collection of rare plants has been destroyed. One hundred monkeys, three bears, one elephant, and many other animals cled of hunger and cold during the siege. The elephant and the lion were eaten up by the keepers themselves. The number of rare birds which perished is enormous.

BERLIN ABLAZE

How the Capital Received the News of Peace.

Reading the Emperor-King's Despatch Before the Palace-The Empress-Queen - The Crown Princess-The People-The Cannon-The Bells-The Mu io-Solemn Thanksg ving-The City of Light-Midnight and Repose.

BERLIN, March 4, 1871. Moral earthquakes, of a joyous kind, indeed, have almest become familiar to the "jute" city of Berlin these last seven months. When will the inhabitants forget their triumphant frenzy when the great news swept through the land of the surrender of redan and the captivity of the French Emperor? Once more the "trumpet voice of victory" shook the city to its foundations when they heard that Paris had fallen. But now comes the news of news-the glorious peace-and once more Berlin breaks into a very delirium of joy.

The Emperor's despatch to the Empress arrived on the 2d, and next day at noon was read, under circumstances of siriking solemnity, from the steps cutside the Palace, just opposite the statue of Fredcrick the Great. At eleven o'clock all the Ministers and generals in Berlin (mostly a shabby old lot leit, I believe) presented the asselves to her Majesty. An immense crowd collected outside the Palace. All the windows near were filled with ladies and the flat roofs of the houses thronged with spectators. The statue of the great Frederick was crowned with laurel, and near it was stationed a military band. The weather was bright and beautiful, and the spring sun seemed to smile on the joyous scene. Exactly as noon tolled from every tower

THE DOOR OF THE PALACE PLRW OPEN and there appeared the vouerable General Wrangel, a veteran who is approaching ninety years; Leutenant General von lianenfe'dt, Baron von Caustein, the Governor of Perlin, &c. The crowd broke out into irrepressible shouls at the sight of them; but when it was received that Hanenfe'dt was about to read the despatch which he held in his land all were shoul. The men took off their hats. That one moment's silence in the sunshine-that nost impressive of all silence, the sunshine-that nost in clear, and the property of the same of a starf officer, who shood behind upon the sleps, waved a white handkerchief as a signal for the cannon. Instantly there came a heavy foar from the guns before the Cathedrai, and their brethren as the Zeughans took up the mighty sound, while all the behis in Berlin broke into Sec.

That they made the spring all ring again. But they could not drown the boom of the thundering guns, echoing far and near, as with their deep war muse other could not drown the boom of the thundering guns, echoing far and hear, as with their deep war muse, choing far and hear, as with their deep war muse, choing far and hear, as with their deep war muse, choing far and hear, as with their deep war muse, choing far and hear, as with their deep war muse, choing far and hear, as with their deep war muse, choing far and hear, as with their deep war muse, choing far and hear, as with their deep war muse, choing far and hear, as with their deep war muse, choing far and hear, as with their deep war muse, choing far and hear, as with their deep war muse. a veteran who is approaching ninety years; Lieu-

As Hancefeld ceased to read the aged Wrangel called for THREE CHEERS FOR THE EMPERON-KING, and the voices of the people rose above the chashing belts, above the thunder of the artiflery, with a sound like the stormy sea. Meanwhile, upon the bilcony appeared the Empress-Queen, the Crown Princess, with her children, and the Princesses Frederick Carl, Charles, and Louisa. Again and again rose the cheering for the Emperor, for the army, for the Fatherland, this at his the band beside the Frederick statue began to play "Nun banke Alie Gott," and the throng rook up the strain, singing enturinstically, while the belis accompanied them and the cannon roared on, near and far, from the royal easile to the most distant parts of the city. After the chorus the crowd cheered again and sgain.

THE ROYAL LADIES IN THE BALCONY, and then sang their national anchem and then for course, "The Watch Upon the Rhine." Meanwhile copies of the despated were distributed from the steps among the people. The august index now retired from the exeiting school, when the Ministers and other distinguished persons were allowed to offer meir con-gratulations to the Empress-Queen.

Between the moraling exclusions to and the evening

Pittel nature gives tribute of lamentation, and we know it is for them. Ah, well they died for Fatherland.

THE ILLIMINATION.

Who spoke of the dead? Who talked of bewaiting? There seems no such thought among the thousands now poaring out from the churches and filling the streets with giad bustle again. All are fail of the prospect of the grand litunization, for which tremendous preparations have been made. They are longing for the high, when the city shall show itself deckod in a feative robe of many-colored fires. Not long to wait, for the soft spring twilight is falling, and presently the dim wings of night cover the last line of brightness in the sky. Then one burst such flames beside the spries—such gelden, silver, ruby lights—all the long itnes of streets "glittering like a swarm of Bradies tangled in a silver braid." The weather was most propitious, the air clear and mild, and all Berlin was in the streets walking antil long drawn lines of brilliancy, where lamps, torches, plich, "lengal lights" vied with each other. Arches hung with lamps, or regular creations similarly adorned, pictures, inscriptions, transparencies everywhere fatracted the eye. By seven o'clock the whole city was in a biaze, and about that time tremendous acciamations in the principal streets heraides the appearance of course, most enthusiastically. Everywhere the city shone—there seemed to be not a house closed or dark. About the most dazzling building of all was the "Borsing" mechine manufactory, its immense farade presenting an encomous mass of flame. There were some eighty pillars of fire in froot of flus building, twenty of which bore in the misst of them a locomous, star, bearing the

with its inscription. There was

with its inscription. There was something essentially German, equally in the realism of the patriotism and the idealism of the decoration. The Jews had lit up their new SYNAGOGUE with many-colored lamps, of great brilliancy. The new railway station near the Potsdam gate, which is in course of construction, illuminated its high scaffolding with a new sort of red fire, which was uncommonly effective. They say it has never been used for illuminating before; but it was much in vogue on the occasion. One house displayed all the war despatches in brilliant fires, profusely illuminated, and a grand transparency of Germania.

The HOTEL OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY exclied remark for the brilliancy and tastefulness of its illuminations, while

of all the Princes, all the official buildings and the litoyal Castle giltered like a mass of suabeams. EXCHANGE

was a gigantic flery eagle. Far and wide shone the cross of the nedwigs church, with all its arches traced in fire.

Was a river of glancing sheen.

Was a river of glancing sheen.

Before the

OPERA HOUSE

Sparkled enormous candelabra, while the Eritish, Russian and Austrian Embassies were as fiery as the rest of the world.

THE ROYAL LADIES

retired from the daming spiendors carry—about eight o'clock we believe—but their dutiful and foving subjects were not so casily satisfied. They walked the streets till indinght in a sort of dream city of brightness, where you might fancy yourself in a place of the till the streets till indinght in a sort of oreal city of brightness, where you might fancy yourself in a place of igniting, will-o'-the-wisps and aurora borealls, as they appear when they are at home, entertaining each other in a friendly way—a truly brilliant Eoclety.

And so and so came the mystic midnight hour, booming from all the steeples, and the people walking about so good and kappy, with not the ghost of a Tow among then, began to be bedwards inclined. The crowds grew less and less numerous, so did the lights, till at last the people all went in and the lights all went out. The great day was over and the city was still. The pate lights above, no lenger ontgiared, looked mildly down upon the test of thousands, and that sad-voted night wind took up its lament again and waited till morning for the lost ones who would never return.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN SPAIR.

Grand Fete in Honor of the Father of His Country at the American Legation.

The Dey in Madrid—How It Was Observed—Gossip of Seciety—Frim Discussed—The Coming Elections—Scense in the Ballroom—Fpecch of Senor Echegaray.

MADRID, Feb. 28, 1871.

The anniversary of Washington's birthday was observed at the American English of Seciety—Frim Discussed—The Coming Elections—Scense in the Ballroom—Fpecch of Senor Echegaray.

MADRID, Feb. 28, 1871.

The anniversary of Washington's birthday was observed at the American Legation with more than usual detat. At surrise the Star Spingled Banner was hoisted and proudly waved in the morning breeze. Groups now and then collected and gazed on its ample folds with admiration, for all appeared to know that it represented the land of freedom. Some thought and gave their orphino that it was a known than the collected and gazed on its ample folds with admiration, for all appeared to know that it represented the land of freedom. Some thought and gave their orphino that it was a known that the collected and gazed on its ample folds with admiration, for all appeared to know that it represented the land of freedom. Some thought and gave their orphino that it was a known that the collected and gazed on its ample folds with admiration, for all appeared to know that it represented the land of freedom. Some thought and gave their orphino that it was a known to be appeared to the collected and gazed on the collected and gazed on the collected and gazed to the collected to the colle

scene. I joined the party, and we were ushered by obsequious lackeys to the presence of the gallant General and his family, who received us with that cordial amiability and true welcome which captivates the hearts of all who become his guests.

SCENES WITHIN. The salutations, congratulations and usual compliments on such occasions having been tendered in due form, we passed through the magnificent saloons, all of which were illuminated, a giorno, by superb chandeliers and side lustres, filled with innumerable wax tapers, which shed a flood of unoffending light over the brilliant assemblage of beauty. gorgeously decked in the richest attire, and it up with lustrous splendor the profusion of variable jewelry worn by the fair sex, and the grand crosses and stars on the breasts of generals, inflifary and civil governors, diplomats and men of letters; but from those flashing, jet-black eyes, oh, ye gods, deliver us! for they trouble the sight and turn the heads of the ugly sex-or "seco jeo," as we say here. What tempting ruby lips! What voluptuous, graceful forms! What tiny, satin-suppored feet! What exquisitely modified arms! But for the present we will leave the ladies and visit some of the smaller rooms, to enjoy a fragrant weed and listen to the conversation of able politicians discussing the topics of the day. In one of these rooms I sat at the table with Colonel 0— and played a game of chess with him, which did not last long, for I was so taken up with the conversation around me that the gailant Colonel cheekmated me in about seven moves.

with the conversation around me that the gailant Colone cheekmated me in about seven moves.

GOSSIT.

The discussion grew warm. One politician ventured an opinion that the present political order of things could not last long and that there would be a reaction, stating that the government knew it and feared it. A veteran general of the present situation or government party, whose name I withheld, declared that the government had no fear and only those who dared to attempt to upset the present state of affairs had reason to fear an exemplary chastisement for their rash conduct. The liberal principles were too firmly grounded to be uproted, and that at the slightest signal of sedition the partisans of true hiberty would rally round their standard and defend it with the last drop of their blood.

THE UNPARTHANTS ERREAL PRIM WES also discussed, and an ex-Minister of the advenced progressist party spoke in the dighest terms of the deceased general and statesman, whose mysterious life and trugle end have formed the subject of comment throughout the civil zed world. He said that he was most intimately nequalited with Frim and often wondered that the General, a soldier from boynood, should have borne with such patience the many trying circumstances that surrounded him. No one knew the political capacity of Prim till be held the reins of government. Generals dared not oppose him, for they knew he counted on the flower of the army. Politicians could not cope with him, for he was too shrewd for them, and assassins did what neither the one nor the other could do. Prim, like other eminent characters, had to die to be known and duly appreciated.

THE COMING ELECTIONS

were also spoken of, and the struggie that was likely to take place between the government supportors

were also spoken of, and the struggie that was likely to take place between the government supporters and the oppositionists. In other rooms I found little groups gathered chatting politics, and other parties doing a rubber at the universal whis, or the Spanish game of tresillo. In the grand saloon, which was not opened for the ball till a late hour, I found the married ladies in basy conversation touching the Queen's liness, the carnival, their daughters and a thousand other matters ladies are fond of gostipping about. After saluting such as I knew I proceeded on my

ROUND OF OBSERVATION.

Amateurs in the belias artes were examining the General's fine collection of pictures—some originals and others copies of the old masters. Among the latter I noticed some very faithful copies of the chaf d'œucres of Murillo, Velasquez, Rabens, Titlan, Teniers and some others I do not now remember; in fact the gems of the Galeria Nacional, as also copies of the one modern artist Goya, representing Spanish costumes.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

All the members of the Spanish Cabinet were invited to the grand lestival, and it was generally expected that the new democratic Kiag, Amadeus in, would also Grop in during the evening. I was naturally on the qui eige, but could dispover newher King nor Cabinet. The former did not surprise me much, for it is so very rare for a Spanish sovereign to pay visits, but the non-appearance of his Ministers did astenish me, for all of nearly all of them generally assist at the General's soirces, while I was soolecturing what could be the matter, and was fully making up my mind that a council of Ministers had been called for something of great moment—perhaps a sadden relapse in the Queen's state of health—who should I see bustling about but the intelligent and active little Vizconde del Cetro, chief introducer of ambassadors, which convidend me that something was in the wind. Later in the evening, or ratter his his threened, no concern and state of health—who should I see bustling about but the intelligent and active little vizconde del cetro, chief introducer of ambassadors, which convaced me that something was in the wind. Later in the evening, or rather night, it became buzzed about that the King really did intend honoring the Washington Ete with his presence, but in consequence of the alarming telegrams that had been received a day or two previous respecting the Queen, and more recent ones pronouncing her out of innigediate danger, though still in a critical condition, his Majesty, like an affectionate husband—which from all accounts he appears to be—did not leave the palace, and the Ministers, like true, loyat subjects, as I hope they are, participated in the sorrow of their royal master, and after due consultation concluded to stay if home also. Therefore I Imagine that the busy little vizconde was the bearer of excases and regrets both from his Majesty and his Cabinet Ministers. I also heard it stated that the King had previously expressed a hope that the Washington featival might not be postponed, for that her Majesty was considered out of danger and in 2 fair way of recovery. Hearing the

STRAINS OF MUSIC

I threaded my way through the labyrinth of Eve's lovellest daughters, making a thousand apologies and begging "mal perdoxas" almost at every step, till at length I reached a spacious saloon most brilliantly illuminated. Here the musicians were playing right earnestly, and sylph-like forms were being whirled round in the dizzy waltz. How the warm Arab blood maaried the cheeks of the lovely brunettes! How the dark eyes flashed like electric sparks! How the luxurjant faven tresses floated over the shoulders of the happy partners, as with himble step they whired and twisted their walling captives in and out, up and down, and roundabout the intricate maze! Had blind Admiral Tope's been looking on he would, indeed, have exclaimed, "These nayigators must be able seamen;" for it is no easy matter in a forwide and spreas variety of their refres

of washington, the honor and gory of that country—more still, gentlemen, the honor of homanity.

CONCLUSION.

The ex-Minister's response was warmly applanded, and particularly so by the Spaniards, who seemed to feel the want of a man of Washington's stump at the nead of their administration. The champagne, which flowed in planty, made even timel men loquacious, and so it was that much time was spent in complimentary little spenches and appropriate toasts. The young and gay found more plantage in the balirrom, to which place they quickly returned, and danced with renewed vigor till near five of cock. The lestival was, indeed, a contrible success Mass Laura Sickies looked charming, but must have been excessively fatigued, for what with her uncensing attentions to all, and the time-merable petitions of the noble and the brave to have the honor of dancing with her, she had scarcely a moment's test. She is, undoubteily, the pet of the ditte society of Madrid, and the spanish papers speak much in her praise. Madama skekles, the General's revered mother, was in the best of health and spirits, and, as usual, was most anxious in her endeavors to make her numerous guests constortable and happy. I saw her, in great spirits, at about three cyclock, and meeting theories. endeavors to make her numerous guests confortable and happy. I saw her, in great spirits, at about tribes c'clock, and meeting Chevalier Wiror shortly afterward he told me that he had thought of rething to rest, but felt ashamed to do so when Madame Sickies bore the fatigues or the soirce so patiently and with such spirit. Of the General nothing need be said. His uncasing care for his guests is to well known hero, and on the other side of the Atlantic to require comment.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES

President Grant's Message on the Mission to Germany.

CRITICISMS OF THE FRENCH PRESS

The Americans Charged With Ingratitude-Bitter Disappointment at the Message.

The President's recommendation respecting the American Legation at Berlin has produced a painful irritation among Frenchmen. The leading jour-nals—I may say all journals, without exception have severely commented on the incident as one of extreme provocation. However this may be, the document has reached here very inopportunety. The Gironde, the paper of M. Lavertujon, translates the whole of the communication, and then goes on to

The President of the United States has painfully The President of the United States has painfully surprised us with a document in whose he says that "the successes obtained by Germany cannot fail to excite the sympathies of the American peo-ple," Mr. Grant seems quite delighted with the work accomplished by the great, housest and gen-erous Bismarck. Truty, never was our isolated

La France contains, under the heading of "Another Distilusion," the following article, which I

other Distilusion," the following article, which I have translated for the Herald:—

The cruel trial through which our country is passing has brought to light the scattenests by which the New, as well as the Old World, is antimated to-ward us. How often have not the French journals expatilated on the traditional sympathies existing between France and the United States? There was once a sort of bond uniting the two, which, however, has not been cherished since the days of Lampette, but in the existence of which we all more or less believed. It is true that the our part it was always conflaitly and admiration for the great American republic, to which we extended a heaping hand at its birth. But the United States have American republic, to which we extended a heiping band at its birth. But the United States have ceased to share the same sontiments, and those who imagine that this change only dates from the expedition to Mexico labor under a great error. They forget that toward the ciose of Louis Fallippe's reign the Americans did not conceal their contempt for the weakness manifested toward them. These people forget unat there was a grand illumination is New York 2t the news of the postponement of the attack against se-bustopol. They forget that during the war to Hay Austria had the sympathies of the American jour-

hals. After the 4th of September, when everybody seemed to believe that the proclamation of the re-public would revive those sympathes which the empire is accused of having alienated, there was, as it were, an outburst of confidence in the official init were, an outpurst of confidence in the official intervention of the United States. The flow Mr. Wassaburne, carried away by his personal sentiments in our favor, gave countenance to this hope, which, however, soon vanished. Upon those who may at the present goment still eabertain any bluston on the subject the document which is before us will indict a cluel disappointment.

President Grant, in proposing to Congress to raise to the diest rank the representation of the United States in the new German empire has created out of this simple measure an opportunity for a solemn special message which all those who anticipated wonders from our change of monarchy to a republican form of government similar to that of the United States will do well to read and ponder.

anticipated wonders from our change of monarcay to a republican form of government similar to that of the United States will do well to read and ponder.

All you believed that the government at Washington would hasten to express its satisfaction at what you term the chailarity of institutions; but this similarity is not recognized by it, of, if recognized, it is ignored in slicice. By you know upon which side this similarity of ideas and institutions has been discovered? On the side of germany, Yes, that same "Germany," conquered and contralized by Prussia, that fendal empire, whose foundations are laid in blood, is the counterpart of the United States in Europe. President Grant puts all his ingenuity to work to set forth the resemblance, which, in his imagination exists. His singular lucubration abounts in sophistry: but this matters line braises in deceiving themselves will, perfects say that Grant has the paper; it is only used by alm to express in deceiving themselves will, perfects any that Grant has the re-election to the Presidents! In all mind, and that he wanted to scoure the voices of the great number of Germans who have settled in the United states. Away with such defusions! Grant has only given expression, clumsity perhaps, to the general sentiment of the people of the United States, and which our revolutionary evolutions have in no way modified.

Ye must put an end to Illusions and false reasoning, Everything with us must be undone and built up anew, at home as well as abroad, France, who only proud, and the hour when her misortunes have touched the extreme limit is precisely that which is chosen by the people whom she has aided to express with emphasis their sympathy toward her most implacable enemies. France has 100 often thought of others; it is time now that she shall think of herself.

ARREST OF THE ELLENVILLE FIREGUS.

FOUGHKERPSIE, March 22, 1871.
Will Vandover, a member of a book and ladder company, was arrested in Ellenville, Ulster county case of sickness, and that it was only to be find at the apolinecaries. Even here it has happened that on inviting a friend to a cup of tea he has answered, "Thank you; I am not unwell." But to return to our subject. The visitors to the buffet were manerous and frequent, and especially the devotes to Terpsically the devotes to Terpsically the devotes to the control of the highest read of the might, ready to rug. heavy fires there. The proof against him is over-

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

The Marquis of Salisbury on the Foreign Policy of Other Nations Toward England.

HOW ENGLAND IS REGARDED ABROAD

Russia, Prussia and the United States the Three Great Powers of the Present Day.

GREAT EMPIRES IN THE FUTURE

In the English House of Lords on Monday, the 6th, the Marquis of Salisbury rose "to call attention to the guarantees which have been undertaken by this country and to the military resources at the command of this country for fulfilling them; to nek the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any communications have passed with foreign governments with reference to these guarantees, and to move that the collection of guarantees published in 1859 should be reprinted, with the addition of any that have been contracted since that time." In doing so the noble marquis said that this was a juncture of no common importance. The old system of Europe had been swept away; we have to reckon with new forces and new balances of power, he trusted with new and strengthened ailiances. At all events, it was clearly a time to review our position. While all our home authorities tell us that our induence was never so high as at present, all foreign authorities tell us that we have effaced ourselves. RUSSIA, PRUSSIA AND AMERICA ARE THE THREE GREAT FOWERS OF THE PRESENT DAY.

and from the way in which they treat us we may gather the estimation in which we are held by the world at large. Well, we find that Prassia has concluded a treaty indefensible on any ground, in utter deflunes of our interposition. We find that Russia has torn up a treaty which in happier days we impored upon her. We find that America, in her Representative Assembly and in the residence of her chief executive officer, receives and honors those whom we have cast out as rebels. He should not enter into the question of the less or the maintenance of the influence of England. If the

maintenance of the induced of England. If the people of this country do not choose to occupy the position of those who went before them—if they do not choose to those who went before them—if they do not choose to those who went before them—if they do not choose to those who went before them—if they do not choose to those who went before them—if they do not choose to those what he wanted to confine dimself to the acore practical question of our positive chilgations, we were said to be a Shop-Keeping Nation,

and he wanted us, therefore, to cast up our league, to see what were our obligations and our means of the many them. Our guarantees extend over the whole of Europe, and even into the other head, sphere. He should not, however, touch upon our American guarantees, but, confining himself to Europe, he had to point out to their lordships that we had generated the integrity of Beigium, Switzerland, Greeco, Tarkey and sweden. After reading the clauses in the treaties relating to Sweden and Turkey the noble marquis said that even if we stood alone we were bound by our plighted honer to defend the whole of the vast ironiter of Tarkey against aggression. The countries to which our guarantees apply are just those in Europe which are most likely to be attacked, lying as they do on the frontiers of Eussia, Frussia and Austria. He did not refer to Frince, because it was not necessary to inquire what we should do if France were to undertake another war.

The Great Armies Of Europe.

Now, the army of Russia numbered 1,053,000 men, that of Germany 1,465,900, and that of Austria 1,161,000 men. What had we got to meet these? He was very much struck with the persistent manner in which the Ministerial advocates always point to our feet. It never seemed to enter their heads that we had anything to do but to defend these islands, But that is an uterly fallacious view of our ponition, so long as those guarantees exist; and he should ike to know what use our many would be in derendiag the frontiers of Turkey or Switzerland. We were

just concluded.

Putting our navy aside, we have, then, in these islands, 106,000 regular troops, 200,000 militia and other irregular troops and 150,000 volunteers. The militia and volunteers cannot, however, leave our shores, and, therefore, our whole strength for the fulliment of our guarances is the 100,000 regular troops. Now, it is simply absure to suppose that we can spare from these 100,000 rem. It might be said that it could not be proved for the suppose that we can spare from these 100,000 men. It might be said that it could not be averaged.

pete with the great military monarchies of Europe. But in this case we should
IMITAR THE EXAMPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

They did not pretend to take a share in the adarms of other nations; they are burdened with none of these onerous guarantees; and if we wished to share their low estimates and their immunity from danger we must also share their immunity from all responsibility for what takes place in Europe. It was not, indeed, casy to make the "inthe streak of sliver sea" the means of isolating us, like the broad Atlantic, from European politics; but he would not asy it was impossible, after the manner in which we dad stood by and seen a neighboring nation crushed.

Owing to the development of the railway system nations can now concentrate their strength rapidly on any given petat, and other countries have, it consequence, left the necessity of increasing their defensive forces. We have not followed their example, and yet we do not retire from probless we cannot infall nor from medching with affairs over which we can no longer exercise any influence. We maintain the pretensions and hold the language handed down from a period when we were more apprical than we are now, and yet every nation in Europe knows that our military organization is such that

that WE CANNOT ACT UP WO THE PROMISES WE HAVE

that

WE CANNOT ACT UP TO THE PROMISES WE HAVE

WE CANNOT ACT UP TO THE PROMISES WE HAVE

That throws a doubt on all we may do. It is no
use our taking a high tone when it is well known
how are our deceded are short of our pretensions. It
scemed to him that there is a great danger impending ever us. We cannot help seeing that the small
king forms which we have guaranteed are in-vinibly
domied to destruction. Almost every generation
sees the absorption of one or other of them.

The future is one or other of them.

The future is one or other of them.

The territories that we have guaranteed are, of all
others, most likely to be attacked, and we might al
any time be committed to the hopeless task of dofending them, or driven to abandon it at the sacralice of our hone. He feared that when the occasion arose we should to in our obligations round,
look at them from this side and that, and at last
creep out of them; and then, when all the nations
on the moral pinnacle on which we slood. We
ought, therefore, at once to face these colligations,
we had a right to ask her Majesty's government to
look boldly into the future, ho longer to postpone
their decision to the last extremity, but to prake all
their pinds whether they might to around a long their pinds whether they might
all the proper to their promises, or their promises to their power, he fofesaw a time of deplorable
humilation to this country when might shake its
insultations to their ceutre, and therefore it was that
he ventured to ask the noble earl to give some assurance of his policy in this respect, and, while the
hations are in council as to the fature character
which Europe is to assume, to do something to spare
us the utter humilation which is certain to come
hatons are in council as to the fature character
which Europe is to assume, to do something to spare
us the utter humilation which is certain to come
present estimates we have to meet the mineary
henarchies of Europe. (Hear, hear.)

RUNNING NOTES-GENERAL AND PERSONAL.

Richard Smith, author of a popular almanae known as "Poor Richard's," is mentioned as a can-mate for devernor of Onto. The principal reason urged in his favor is that his name is Smith, and that Onto has never had a Governor of that name.

A Western paper, in giving an account of an earthquake in California, says several chimneys were "blown" down. That must have been a windy quake. An exchange thinks, the New Hampshire election

the "first shock of a St. Domingo earthquake." Horace Greeley having been elected President of the Rural Club in this city, it is proposed to get up a "too-rai-roo-rai" club in opposition. Congressman Knott taxes back all the sattra ba

uttered about the new city of Duluth. Duluth is, therefore, not what Knott would make her appear-Verdict-"The jury find the prisoner Knott guilty." Jury discharged. Western papers generally copy and give credit to

the HERALD for its telegraphic report of the prize fight between Red-Handed Mike and Dan Carre which came of ' Qubuque on the 13th bast.